State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-sixth Legislature First Regular Session 2003

## CHAPTER 127

## **HOUSE BILL 2381**

## AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 49-352, 49-353, 49-354 AND 49-358, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 49-352, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 49-352. Classifying systems and certifying personnel:

- A. The department shall establish and enforce rules for the classification of systems for potable water and certifying operating personnel according to the skill, knowledge and experience necessary within the classification. The rules shall also provide that operating personnel may be certified on the basis of training and supervision at the place of employment. The department may assess and collect reasonable certification fees to reimburse the cost of certification services, which shall be deposited in the state general fund. Such rules apply to all public water systems involved in the collection, storage, treatment or distribution of potable water. The rules do not apply to systems that are not public water systems including irrigation, industrial or similar systems where the water is used for nonpotable purposes.
  - B. For THE purposes of this article:
  - 1. A public water system is a water system that:
- (a) Provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances.
- (b) Has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves AN AVERAGE OF at least twenty-five persons DAILY for at least sixty days a year.
- 2. A public water system as defined DESCRIBED in paragraph 1, subdivisions (a) and (b) includes any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities that are under the control of the operator of a public water system and that are used primarily in connection with the system and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities that are not under the control of the operator of a public water system and that are used primarily in connection with a public water system.
- 3. A service connection does not include a connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe, if any of the following applies:
- (a) The water is used exclusively for purposes other than residential uses consisting of drinking, cooking or bathing or other similar uses.
- (b) The department determines that alternative water is provided for residential or similar uses for drinking and cooking and that the water achieves a level of public health protection that is equivalent to the applicable national primary drinking water regulations.
- (c) The department determines that the water that is provided for residential or similar uses for drinking, cooking and bathing is centrally treated or is treated at the point of entry by the water provider, a pass-through entity or the user to achieve the level of public health protection that is equivalent to the applicable national primary drinking water regulations.

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that is equivalent to the applicable national primary drinking water regulations.

- 4. An irrigation district in existence before May 18, 1994 and that provides primarily agricultural service through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar use is not a public water system if the system or the residential or other similar users of the system comply with paragraph 3, subdivision (b) or (c).
- 5. Persons who receive water through connections that are not service connections pursuant to paragraph 3 are not included in the computation of the number of persons prescribed by paragraph 1, subdivision (b).
  - Sec. 2. Section 49-353, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-353. Duties of director; rules; prohibited lead use
  - A. The director shall:
- 1. Exercise general supervision over all matters related to water quality control of public water systems throughout this state.
- 2. Prescribe rules regarding the production, treatment, distribution and testing of potable water by public water systems, except that such rules shall not apply to irrigation, industrial or similar systems where the water is used for nonpotable purposes. The rules shall COMPLY WITH AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING:
- (a) THE REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR STATE PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT, INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PARTS 141 AND 142.
- (a) (b) Require that the plans and specifications for all public water systems, including water treatment plants, distribution systems, distribution system extensions, water treatment methods and devices and all appurtenances and devices for sale to be used in water supplies and public water systems be submitted with a fee for review to the department. The department, in establishing fees authorized by this section, shall comply with title 41, chapter 6. The department shall not set a fee at more than the department's cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. State agencies are exempt from all fees imposed pursuant to this section. Monies collected from the fees shall be deposited in the water quality fee fund established pursuant to BY section 49-210. The director may require that plans and specifications for public water systems include programs to meet future needs for drinking water and to supply specified minimum quantities of drinking water. The director shall:
- (i) Require that a new public water system demonstrate that the system possess POSSESSES adequate managerial and financial capacity to operate in compliance with this article and the rules adopted pursuant to this article.
- (ii) Accept adequate findings of other public authorities regarding the adequate managerial and financial capacity of a public water system to operate in compliance with this article and the rules adopted pursuant to this article.

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- (b) (c) Provide that no public water system, including a water treatment plant, distribution system, distribution system extension, water treatment method or device, appurtenance and device used in water supplies or public water systems be constructed, reconstructed, installed or initiated before compliance with the standards and rules has been demonstrated by approval of the plans and specifications by the department. The rules shall prescribe minimum standards for the bacteriological, physical and chemical quality of water distributed through public water systems. The director of environmental quality may consult with the director of the department of health services in developing these standards.
- (c) (d) Provide for a simplified administrative procedure for approving structural revisions, additions, extensions or modifications to existing small public water systems for potable water serving a population of three thousand three hundred or fewer persons.
- (d) (e) Exempt from the plan review requirements of this paragraph, including any requirements for approval to construct or approval of construction, any structural revisions, additions, extensions or modifications to public water systems which are in compliance with the department's rules applicable to those systems or which are making satisfactory progress towards compliance under a schedule approved by the department if either of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (i) The revision, addition, extension or modification has a project cost of twelve thousand five hundred dollars or less.
- (ii) The revision, addition, extension or modification is made to a water line which is not for a subdivision requiring plat approval by a city, town or county, and has a project cost of more than twelve thousand five hundred dollars but less than fifty thousand dollars, the design of which is sealed by a professional engineer registered in this state and the construction of which is reviewed for conformance with the design by a professional engineer.
- (e) (f) Require a notice of compliance with the conditions for exemption upon the completion of any revisions, additions, extensions or modifications completed in accordance with subdivision (d) (e) of this paragraph.
  - (f) (g) Provide for the submission of samples at stated intervals.
- (g) (h) Provide for inspection and certification of such water supplies.
- (h) (i) Provide for the abatement as public nuisances of any premises, equipment, process or device, or public water system that does not comply with the minimum standards and rules.
- (i) (j) Provide for records regarding water quality to be kept by owners and operators of the public water systems and that reports regarding water quality be filed with the department.
- (j) (k) Provide for appropriate actions to be taken if a water supply does not meet the standards established by the department.

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- (k) (1) Require a public water system to implement a specified program to control contamination from backflow, backsiphonage or cross connection. All such programs shall be consistent with title 41, chapter 16.
- (1) (m) Require that public water systems identify and provide notice to persons that may be affected by lead contamination of their drinking water where such contamination results from either or both of the following:
- (i) The lead content in the construction materials of the public water distribution system.
- (ii) Corrosivity of the water supply sufficient to cause leaching of lead.
- (m) (n) Provide for permanent relief from water testing and monitoring requirements for public water systems qualifying under the federal safe drinking water act (P.L. 93-523; 88 Stat. 1660; P.L. 95-190; 91 Stat. 1393; P.L. 104-182; 110 Stat. 1613), as amended in 1996.
- 3. Develop and implement strategies to assist public water systems in acquiring and maintaining the technical, managerial and financial capacity to operate in compliance with this article and the rules adopted pursuant to this article. Assistance may be provided based on the needs of the water system.
- B. Pipes and pipe fittings having a lead content in excess of eight per cent and solders and flux having a lead content in excess of two-tenths of one per cent shall not be used in the installation or repair of public water systems or of any plumbing in residential or nonresidential facilities providing water for human consumption which are connected to public water systems. This subsection shall not apply to leaded joints necessary for the repair of cast iron pipes.
- C. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraph 2, subdivision (b) (c) of this section, a public water system may construct, reconstruct, install, extend or initiate a water supply system, water treatment plant, distribution system, water treatment method or device, or appurtenance that is used in water supply or in a public water system when the system is out of compliance with standards and rules adopted pursuant to this article only if the construction is necessary to correct the system's noncompliance.
- O. The provisions of this section and the rules adopted pursuant to this section apply to public water systems as defined DESCRIBED by section 49-352, subsection B.
  - Sec. 3. Section 49-354, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-354. Enforcement; violation; classification; compliance orders; judicial review; injunctive relief; civil administrative penalties; civil penalties
- A. A person who violates this article or a rule adopted pursuant to this article is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor for each violation. In the instance of a continuing violation, each day a violation continues constitutes a separate offense.

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- B. If the director determines that a person is in violation of this article or a rule adopted pursuant to this article, the director may issue an order requiring compliance immediately or within a specified time A compliance order shall state with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation, a time for compliance if applicable and the right The director shall transmit the compliance order to the to a hearing. alleged violator by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by hand delivery. A compliance order becomes final and enforceable in the superior court unless within thirty days after the receipt of the order the alleged violator requests a hearing before an administrative law judge pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10. If a hearing is requested, the order does not become final until the administrative law judge has issued a final decision on the appeal. Except as provided in section 41-1092.08, subsection H, a final administrative decision is subject to judicial review pursuant to title 12, chapter 7, article 6. At the request of the director the attorney general may begin an action in superior court to enforce orders issued under this subsection after an order becomes final.
- C. If the director determines that a person is in violation of this article or a rule adopted pursuant to this article to implement the requirements contained in 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PARTS 141 AND 142, INCLUDING the national primary drinking water regulations, the director may issue a compliance order pursuant to subsection B of this section imposing a civil administrative penalty. All penalty amounts shall be calculated as follows:
- 1. If the violator is a public water system that serves more than ten thousand persons, the director may impose a civil administrative penalty of up to one thousand dollars per day per violation up to ten thousand dollars per violation.
- 2. If the violator is a public water system that serves five hundred to ten thousand persons, the director may impose a civil administrative penalty that does not exceed five hundred dollars per day per violation up to five thousand dollars per violation.
- 3. If the violator is a public water system that serves fewer than five hundred persons, the director may impose a civil administrative penalty that does not exceed one hundred dollars per day per violation up to one thousand dollars per violation.
- D. When determining the amount of a civil administrative penalty pursuant to subsection C of this section, the director shall consider all of the following:
  - 1. The size of the public water system.
- 2. Any good faith effort by the public water system to maintain compliance with national primary drinking water regulations.

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- 3. The seriousness of the violation.
- 4. Any history of violation of the national primary drinking water regulations.
  - 5. Any history of recalcitrance by the violator.
- 6. Any economic benefit resulting from the violation, as an aggravating factor only.
  - 7. Any other factor deemed relevant.
- E. Civil administrative penalties may not be recovered pursuant to subsection C of this section if civil penalties are sought pursuant to subsection G of this section for the same violation.
- F. All civil administrative penalties obtained pursuant to subsection C of this section shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund.
- G. In addition to the authority provided in subsection C of this section, the attorney general may, and at the request of the director shall, begin an action in superior court to recover civil penalties in an amount of not more than five hundred dollars per violation per day from any person who violates this article or a rule adopted pursuant to this article. All civil penalties obtained under this subsection shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund. Civil penalties may not be recovered pursuant to this subsection if civil administrative penalties are sought pursuant to subsection C of this section for the same violation.
- H. If the director has reason to believe that a person is in violation of this article or a rule adopted or an order issued pursuant to this article or believes that a person is creating an actual or potential endangerment to the public health because of acts performed in violation of this article or a rule adopted pursuant to this article, the director, through the attorney general, may request a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction or any other relief necessary to protect the public health.
- I. Immediately after the discovery of a change in the water quality compliance status of a water system, the department shall notify the water system owner or the water system owner's designated agent of that change in compliance status. The department shall provide this notice without regard to whether enforcement action is to be taken by the department. By July 21, 1998, the department shall be required to notify a water system owner or water system owner's designated agent within thirty days of discovering any change in compliance status of the system.
  - Sec. 4. Section 49-358, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-358. Water system compliance assistance program
- A. The department shall establish a water system compliance assistance program to assist water systems in complying with standards imposed by federal and state law, rules and regulations. The program shall provide information and technical assistance to water systems. The department shall

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develop procedures for qualifying water systems for a waiver from enforcement under specified conditions as part of the compliance assistance program.

B. The department may contract with a nonprofit organization which provides on-site technical assistance to small water systems and which is dedicated to preserving and enhancing water quality in Arizona.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 30, 2003.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 1, 2003.

Passed the House <u>Harch 5</u> , 20 <u>03</u> ,	Passed the Senate April 23, 2023
by the following vote: 57 Ayes,	by the following vote: 29 Ayes,
O Nays, 3 Not Voting	Nays, Not Voting
Speaker of the House	Proident of the Senate
Chief Clerk of the House	Secretary of the Senate
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA OFFICE OF GOVERNOR	
This Bill was received by the Governor this	
at	
Approved this day of	
at	
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
	This Bill was received by the Secretary of State this day of, 20_03,
H.B. 2381	at 3:16 o'clockM.  Secretary of State